

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification of the present application as set forth below. Changes to the specification are shown by strikethrough (for deleted matter) and underlining (for added matter).

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 5 as follows:

-- Nodes in the view tree 220 can be mapped (i.e., associated) to corresponding nodes in the data tree 216. Further, nodes in the data tree 216 can be mapped to corresponding nodes in the view tree 220. The mapping of nodes in the view tree 220 to nodes in the data tree 216 allows the solution module 204 to correlate editing operations performed on the visual surface 206 to corresponding nodes in an XML document. This allows the solution module 204 to store information entered by the editing user 208 into the XML document during an editing session. Additional information regarding the mapping functionality of the data processing application 200 can be found in the commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application entitled, "Mapping Between Structured Data and a Visual Surface," filed on the same day as the present application, which names Prakash Sikchi, Evgeny N. Veselov, and Stephen J. Mooney as inventors. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 16 as follows:

-- The visual surface 206 itself has an appearance that is determined by both the information contained in the structured data 202 as well as the effects of the XSLT transformation provided by the transformation functionality 218. Generally, in the case of electronic forms, the visual surface 206 typically includes a hierarchical structure

1 which is related to the hierarchical structure in the structured data 202. For instance, an  
2 exemplary electronic form 222 includes multiple sections pertaining to different topics  
3 that reflect the topics in the structured data 202. (However, it is not necessary to have a  
4 one-to-one direct correspondence between the organization of the structured data 202 and  
5 the organization of the visual surface 206; in other words, the transformation of the  
6 structured data 202 to the visual surface 206 is generally considered non-isomorphic).  
7 Each section in the exemplary electronic form 222 can include one or more data entry  
8 fields for received input from the editing user 208, such as data entry field 224. The data  
9 entry fields are also referred to herein as "editing controls." Different graphical  
10 components can be used to implement the editing controls, including text boxes, drop-  
11 down list boxes, lists boxes, option buttons (also referred to as radio buttons), check  
12 boxes, and so on. Figs 7 and 8, to be described in turn, ~~provides~~provide an example of  
13 the visual appearance of an electronic form as it is being designed and modified,  
14 respectively. --

15  
16 Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 9 as follows:

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18 -- Advancing to Fig. 3 once again, this figure shows that the upgrade module 238  
19 can be implemented as an XSLT file 306. The XSLT file 306 also includes the XSLT-  
20 V2 230 that implements the transformation of the structured data 202 into the visual  
21 surface 206. The when-to-apply module 242 can be implemented as part of the form  
22 definition files ~~402~~302. This implementation is exemplary; other data processing  
23 applications can implement the upgrading mechanism in different ways than is shown in  
24 Figs. 2 and 3. --  
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